T. New Mfg. Co.

Roofs,

Cellars,

Floors,

Building Paper.

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Washington Hull.

T. New Mfg. Co.

874 Broadway,

N. E. Cor. 18th Street,

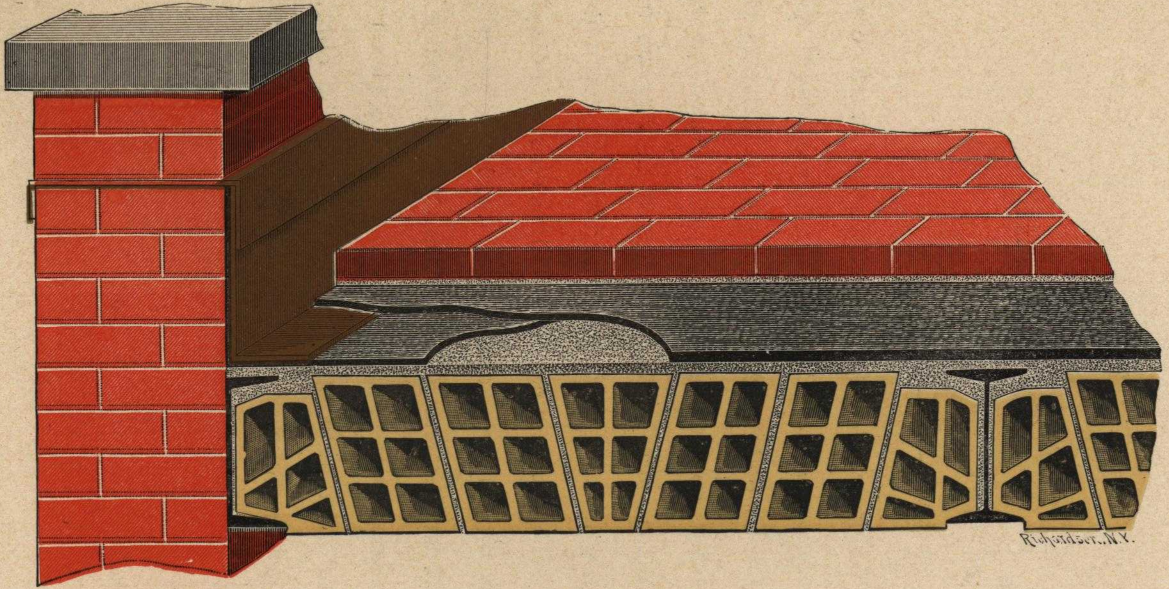
New York.

L. D. Telephone,
509 18th Street.

CIRCULAR.

IT has long seemed desirable that a work containing specifications for constructing our patented specialties should be placed in the hands of Architects throughout the country, and we now take pleasure in presenting this book, and trust it may prove useful to those who would naturally consult it. Our object is to treat the subjects considered in a clear, concise manner, avoiding all long drawn out descriptions, and giving specifications that will insure the work being done in a manner that we can guarantee. We give references under each head to give an idea of the character of our work and to indicate where, if desired, it may be seen.

T. NEW'S PATENT BRICK ROOF.



This roof is absolutely proof against fire and water. There is no reason why it will not stand quite as long as the walls of the building it covers. It makes a complete pavement on the top of the building, and can be used for either pleasure or business purposes.

Specification for T. New's Patent Brick Roof over Iron Beams and Fire-Proof Construction.

WHEN mason has walls of building topped out to a point ten inches above the finished grade of concrete of roof, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on the outside and three inches down on the inside of wall. Then finish walls, and chimneys and cope.

When mason has graded the concrete or other fire-proof material to the desired lines to take the water to the different outlets or gutters, cover the entire surface of the fire-proof material with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then put on five or more layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base Flash all the walls, openings, pipes, etc., in the roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot, turning the flashing out on the roof four inches and up against the walls and underneath the cap flashing previously put across the walls.

If walls have already been built without having cap flashing put across them, turn the flashing into joints of the wall and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints in the usual manner.

Put on the flanges of flashings two layers more of felt, solidly cemented down to the flashing with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on an angle iron extending three inches above the concrete of roof, firmly bolted to the iron frame work of the roof.

Flash the angle iron at edge of mansards with copper flashing in the same manner as the walls. Where there are gutters, turn the back of gutter down over the angle iron, and six inches out on the flat portion of the roof and connect with the felting in the same manner as the copper flashing. Put in outlets of 20 oz. copper with large band iron galvanized, basket strainers, about 12''x12''x16''.

Cover the entire surface of the roof with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay croton brown front bricks in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top,

Specification for T. New's Patent Brick Roof Over Wooden Beams and Planking.

WHEN mason has walls topped out ten inches above roof planks, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on outside and three inches down on inside ; then finish walls, and chimneys and cope.

Put on the planking one layer of good dry sheathing paper with edges overlapped six inches.

Next put on five or more layers of best saturated roofing felt, well fastened at the upper edge of each layer with metal cleats, nailed to the roof, and cement the several layers of felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base Flash all the walls and all the openings in roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot. Base flashing to turn out on the felting not less than four inches and upright against walls and openings ten inches, and cap flashings. If walls are already built, cap flash the walls and chimneys over base flashing to allow for settlement of beams. Put cap flashing one inch into walls and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints.

Nail the edge of the flange of flashings down on the felting, and cover with two layers of felt, cemented down to the felting with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on a three inch angle iron, firmly screwed to the wood work. Turn back of gutter over angle iron and down and out on the felt six inches and nail it down securely in the same manner as the other flashings. Flash angle iron along mansard in same manner.

Make outlets of 20 oz. copper. Put on basket strainers made of galvanized band iron, about 12"x12"x16"

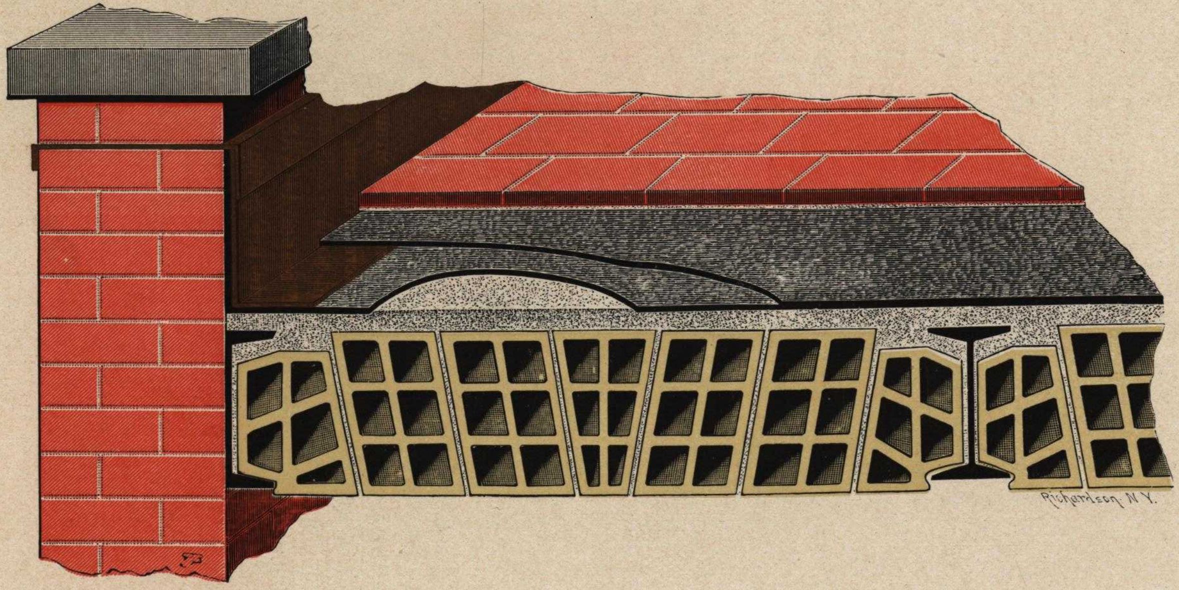
Coat the entire surface of the felting with a good layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay Croton brown front bricks in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

The following are some of the Buildings covered with our Patent Brick Roof.

EQUITABLE LIFE INS. BUILDING, N. Y.
MUTUAL LIFE INS. BUILDING, N. Y.
MUTUAL LIFE INS. BUILDING, PHILA.
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
MILLS' BUILDING, WALL AND BROAD STS.
CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT HOUSES, 58TH TO 59TH STS. AND 7TH AVE.
POST BUILDING, EXCHANGE PLACE.
MORTIMER BUILDING, WALL ST., N. Y.
THE FLORENCE, 18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.
C. VANDERBILT, 36 & 38 E 58TH ST.
CHEMICAL BANK.
THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL, 15TH STREET.
LIVINGSTONE & DEFOREST, 512 TO 516 BROADWAY, AND 56 TO 66 CROSBY ST.
H. BREHM, 15 EAST 36TH ST.
C. VANDERBILT, 57TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
THE BRYANT BUILDING, COR. NASSAU & LIBERTY STS.
NO. 80 MADISON AVE.
THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D STREET.
THE OSBORNE, 7TH AVENUE AND 57TH STREET.
THE HAWTHORNE, W. 59TH STREET.
MASS. HOSPITAL LIFE ASS'N, STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE INS. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
N. Y. LIFE INS. CO., MONTREAL.
THE BELVIDERE, 49TH ST AND 5TH AVE.
N. Y. TIMES BUILDING.
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL, 5TH AVE.
BANK OF AMERICA, WALL ST.
U. S. TRUST CO., WALL ST.
MECHANICS BANK, WALL ST.
COMMERCIAL UNION INS., PINE ST.
AND MANY OTHERS.

T. NEW'S PATENT TILE ROOF.



The Tile Roof is like the brick in every particular except that flat tiles are used instead of brick.

Specification for T. New's Patent Tile Roof over Iron Beams and Fire-Proof Construction.

WHEN mason has walls of building topped out to a point ten inches above the finished grade of concrete of roof, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on the outside and three inches down on the inside of wall. Then finish walls, and chimneys and cope.

When mason has graded the concrete or other fire-proof material to the desired lines to take the water to the different outlets or gutters, cover the entire surface of the fire-proof material with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then put on five or more layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base flash all the walls, openings, pipes, etc., in the roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot, turning the flashing out on the roof four inches and up against the walls and underneath the cap flashing previously put across the walls.

If walls have already been built without having cap flashing put across them, turn the flashing into joints of the wall and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints in the usual manner.

Put on the flanges of flashings two layers more of felt, solidly cemented down to the flashing with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on an angle iron extending two and one half inches above the concrete of roof, firmly bolted to the iron frame work of the roof with countersunk bolts.

Flash the angle iron at edge of mansards with copper flashing in the same manner as the walls. Where there are gutters, turn the back of gutter down over the angle iron, and six inches out on the flat portion of the roof and connect with the felting in the same manner as the copper flashing. Put in outlets of 20 oz. copper with large band iron galvanized, basket strainers, about 12"x12"x16".

Cover the entire surface of the roof with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay hard burned self-glazed Ohio tiles about 1¼ inches thick, in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

Specification for T. New's Patent Tile Roof Over Wooden Beams and Planking.

WHEN mason has walls topped out ten inches above roof planks, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on outside and three inches down on inside; then finish walls and chimneys and cope.

Put on the planking one layer of good dry sheathing paper with edges overlapped six inches.

Next put on five or more layers of best saturated roofing felt, well fastened at the upper edge of each layer with metal cleats, nailed to the roof, and cement the several layers of felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base flash all the walls and all the openings in roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot. If walls are already built, cap flash the walls and chimneys over base flashing to allow for settlement of beams. Base flashing to turn out on the felting not less than four inches and upright against walls and openings ten inches, and cap flashings to extend down over the base flashing three inches. Put cap flashing one inch into walls and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints.

Nail the edge of the flange of flashings down on the felting, and cover with two layers of felt, cemented down to the felting with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on a two and one-half inch angle iron, firmly screwed to the wood work. Turn back of gutter over angle iron and down and out on the felt six inches and nail it down securely in the same manner as the other flashings.

Make outlets of 20 oz. copper. Put on basket strainers made of galvanized band iron, about 12″x12″x16″.

Coat the entire surface of the felting with a good layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay hard burned self-glazed Ohio tiles about 1¼ inches thick, in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

The following are some of the Buildings covered with our Patent Tile Roof.

TIFFANY & CO., 15TH ST. NEW YORK.
SMITH BUILDING, 3 AND 5 CORTLANDT ST.
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, BROAD ST.
JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, 5 AND 7 E. 57TH ST.
R. GOELET, 48TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
O. GOELET, 49TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 7TH AVE., & 39TH TO 40TH STS.
ROBERT L. STEWART, 68TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
JOHN SLOANE, 997 FIFTH AVE.
THE BERKSHIRE, COR. MADISON AVE. & 52D ST.
THE ALDRICH BUILDING, 43 TO 47 BROADWAY.
STANDARD OIL BUILDING, 22 TO 26 BROADWAY.
POTTER BUILDING, PARK ROW.
CENTRAL TRUST BUILDING, 54 WALL ST.
THE GALLATIN BANK, 36 WALL ST.
SCHERMERHORN BUILDING, BROADWAY, WALL & PINE STS.
RIDLEY & SON, ALLEN & GRAND STS.
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 42D ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
JUDGE BUILDING, 16TH ST. & 5TH AVE.
U. S. ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, 5TH AVE. & 20TH ST.
CORBIN BUILDING, BROADWAY & JOHN ST.
WM. ROCKEFELLER'S RESIDENCE, TARRYTOWN.
IROQUOIS HOTEL, BUFFALO.
N. Y. LIFE INS., ST. PAUL.
PHILADELPHIA CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following are some of the Buildings covered with our Patent Tile Roof.

Continued.

Madison Square Garden, Arcade, Madison Ave., & 26th St., N. Y.
Fulton & Market Bank Building, Cor. Gold & Fulton Sts., N. Y.
Mohawk Building, 160 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
McIntyre Building, 874 Broadway, N. Y.
Arnold, Constable & Co., 15 & 17 E. 18th St., N. Y.
Brown Bros., 59 & 61 Wall St., N. Y.
Bank of New York, 48 Wall St., N. Y.
Manhattan Savings Bank, Broadway & Bleecker St., N. Y.
Y. W. C. A. Building, 14 & 16 E. 16th St., N. Y.
San Remo, 75th St., & Central Park, W., N. Y.
Columbia Building, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
Presbyterian Hospital, 4th & Madison Aves., 70th & 71st Sts., N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, 84th St. & Central Park, N. Y.
Museum of Natural History, 77th St. & Central Park, N. Y.
Edison Building, 40 Broad St., N. Y.
Healy Building, Gold & Ferry Sts., N. Y.
N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 15 & 19 W. 43d St., N. Y.
Western Union Telegraph Building, Broadway & Dey St., N. Y.
St. Bartholomew's School, 205, 207 and 209 E. 42d St., N. Y.
Greenwich Savings Bank, 16th St., & 6th Ave., N. Y.
Pierce Building, Hudson & Franklin Sts., N. Y.
Hotel Savoy, 5th Ave., & 59th St., N. Y.
Delmonico Building, William & Beaver Sts , N. Y.
Mail & Express Building, Broadway & Fulton St., N. Y.
Mendelssohn Glee Club, 113, 117 W. 40th St., N. Y.
John H. Inman, 874 5th Ave., N. Y.
Morris Building, Broad & Beaver Sts., N. Y.
Washington Memorial Arch, 5th Ave., & Washington Park, N. Y.
O. B. Potter, 6, 8 and 10 Astor Place, N. Y.
Wolf Building, Nassau & Fulton Sts., N. Y.
S. P. C. C. Building, 23d St., & 4th Ave., N. Y.
United Charities Building, 22d St., & 4th Ave., N. Y.
N. Y. Life Insurance Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Endicott Buildings, St. Paul, Minn.
Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Germania Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Franklin Trust Co. Building, Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hospital Trust Co. Building, Providence, R. I.
St. Joseph's School, Baltimore, Md.
Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn.,

and many others.

Specification for our Combination Fire-Proof Roof.

First, upon the planks put down two layers of best roofing Felt. Cover this with hot Asphaltic Cement. Then put on 1¼ inches of good Portland Cement, sand and Gravel Concrete troweled smooth.

When concrete has set, coat with hot Asphaltic Cement, then put on five layers of best Roofing Felt well cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

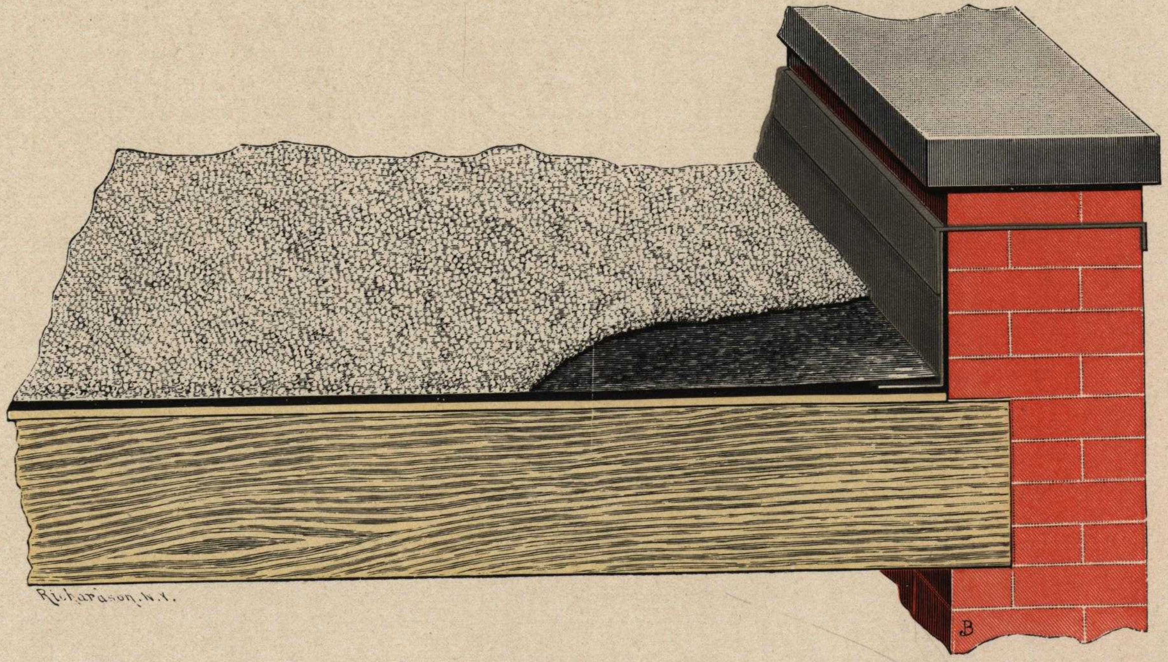
Then flash all the walls and openings with 16 oz. copper flashings. Put in 20 oz. copper outlets, properly leaded and caulked into hubs of cast iron leaders, and furnish with suitable strainers.

Next, cover entire roof with a heavy coat of hot Asphaltic Cement, and a sufficient amount of clean coarse gravel to make a first-class gravel roof.

Some of the Buildings covered with above described Roof.

JOHN T. MARTIN'S STORES, FURMAN ST., BROOKLYN.
SCHEPP'S BUILDING, HUDSON ST.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., W. BROADWAY & YORK ST.
TIFFANY'S BUILDING, 53 & 55 PRINCE ST.
AND MANY OTHERS.

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.



Specification for Gravel Roof.

First, lay five layers of best Roofing Felt over the roof and securely fasten with metal cleats nailed to the planks. Next cement the several layers of felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement for two-thirds the width of each sheet.

Then flash all the walls, chimneys, skylights and scuttle frames and other openings with I. C. Charcoal tin, painted on the under side before putting into position and after roof is graveled, painted two coats on outside with best mineral paint.

Flashings to run across all walls where practicable and in other places to be let into joints of wall and chimneys and thoroughly wall hooked and paint skinned. Flashings to turn out not less than four inches on the Felting and nailed down and covered with two layers of Felt, cemented solidly upon the flanges with hot Asphaltic Cement. Outlets to be of 20 oz. copper properly caulked into hubs of cast-iron leaders, and to have good galvanized iron strainers over each outlet. Next, cover the felting with a heavy coat of hot Asphaltic Cement and a heavy layer of coarse gravel.

Copper flashings instead of tin will make a much more durable roof.

Some of the Buildings covered with our Gravel Roofing.

St. John's Park Depot.
Tiffany's Building, Union Square.
H. B. Claflin & Co.'s Silk House.
The Drexel Building, cor. Wall & Broad Sts.
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The Plaza, 59th St.
and many thousands of others.

TWO AND THREE PLY PREPARED ROOFING.

FEATURES OF PREPARED ROOFING.—Inexpensive, durable, adapted to steep or flat roofs ; portable, convenient, fire-proof, will not mildew, can be used over old shingles or tin, not affected by gases or condensation, easy to preserve by renewal of coating, a splendid sheathing, water, air and vermin proof. Can be applied by unskilled labor.

PREPARED ROOFING.

During thirty-five years in the business, in all its branches, the question of a low cost, durable and easily applied roofing has been to us a constant subject of thought and investigation. Every device that would improve it in the slightest degree has been introduced and the materials of which it is made are the very best. To insure the superior and even quality of the felt used, a mill for its manufacture has recently been erected in connection with the roofing manufactory, giving a steady unvarying supply of this important factor. Every roll of the roofing is made with extreme care, by skilled workmen, and no expense is spared to make it a first-class article in every particular.

Description of Prepared Roofing.

3 PLY;

1st. A strong foundation of best saturated roofing felt.
2d. A water-proof layer of vegetable gum.
3d. Felt same as first.
4th. Another layer of vegetable gum.
5th. Felt.

All this is subjected to heavy pressure and is formed into a solid impermeable sheet.

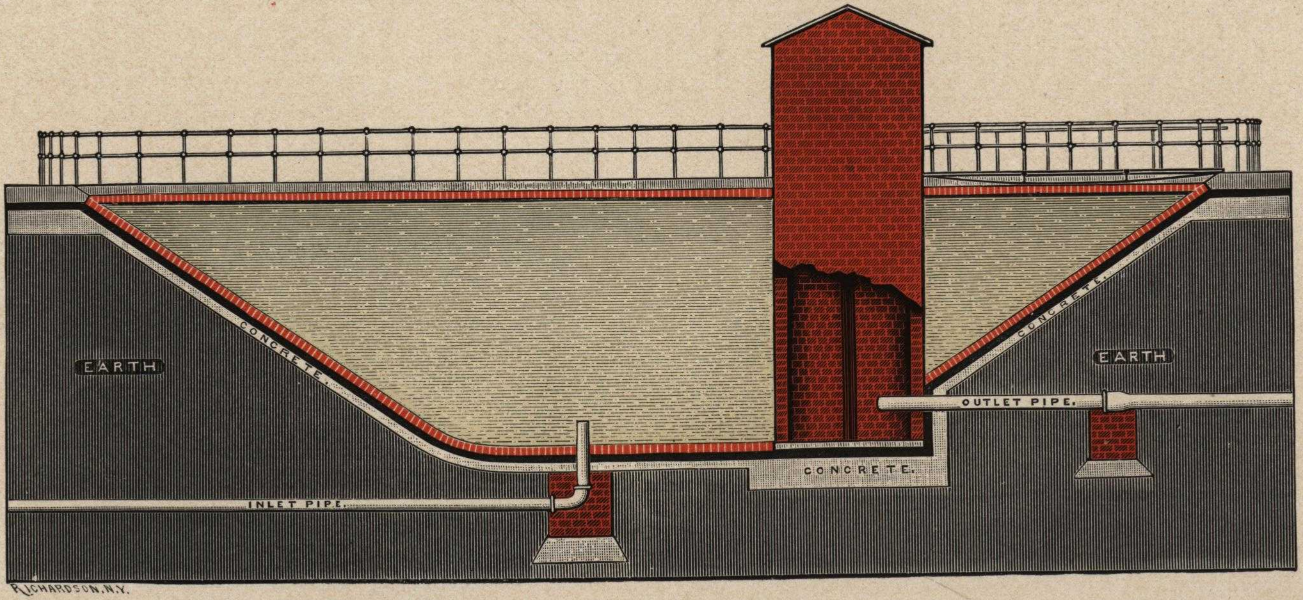
The **2 PLY** has one layer less of felt and vegetable gum.

When finished the Roofing is rolled around a turned stick, and the package neatly wrapped in manilla paper, and is then ready for market.

Each roll contains a square (100 square feet) exclusive of a 2 inch lap all around.

SECTION OF T. NEW'S PATENT

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION.



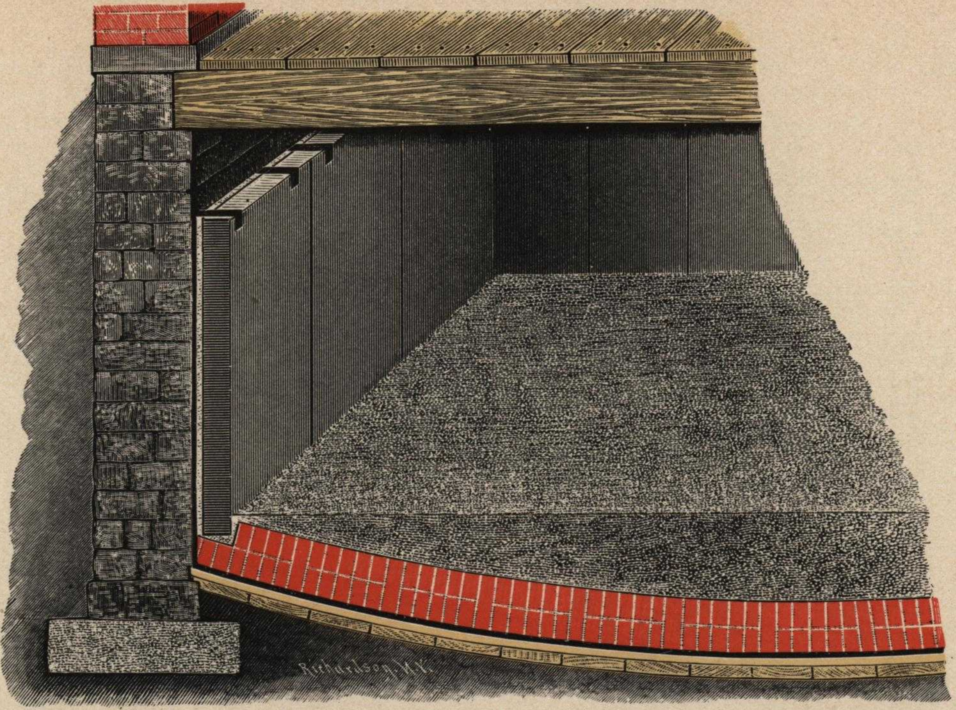
WATER-TIGHT RESERVOIRS.

Leakage has heretofore been the cause of large expenditure for repairs upon Reservoirs and has often resulted in their destruction. Where the water supply depends upon pumping, leakage is also a serious item of expense.

By this process absolutely tight Reservoirs are made and they will remain permanently so, while the cost of construction is less than by most methods now in vogue. The character of soil and material for foundation and embankments vary so much in different localities, that it is impracticable to give a specification for this work.

Estimates and definite specifications will be furnished promptly upon application.

T. NEW'S PATENT WATER-TIGHT CELLAR.


Richardson N.Y.

A PERFECT SYSTEM of reclaiming CELLARS and BASEMENTS from the influence of TIDE, SPRING and SURFACE WATER, making them serviceable for COMMERCIAL and other uses, and protecting the occupants against all Malarial influences and Diseases arising therefrom.

WATER-TIGHT CELLARS.

Any cellar or boiler pit can be made permanently water-tight; but circumstances vary so much in different locations that only a general specification can be given for this kind of work. To get the greatest economy of space, particular attention should be given to have the **TOP OF ALL FOUNDATION STONES AT LEAST TWELVE INCHES BELOW THE LEVEL OF FINISHED FLOOR.**

Specification.

Cellar to be made Water-Tight by T. New's Patent Process.

Finished floor to be of Portland Cement concrete troweled smooth. To have feet inches head room, in the clear under first floor beams when completed. Cellar to be guaranteed to remain dry and water-tight up to a level feet inches below first floor beams, for the term of five years from date of completion.

We claim for our Water-Tight Cellars the following Advantages:

FIRST—Our Water-Tight Application occupies less room than is taken up by any other method, and therefore a greater depth and breadth of cellar is obtained

SECOND—*Absolute certainty of resisting any water pressure* that may arise, which is not possible by any other method.

THIRD—*Positive assurance against dampness or moisture.*

FOURTH—*Economy and Durability* in construction. Our cellars will stand firm, requiring no repairs whatever.

FIFTH—Assuring *largely increased revenue* from property that is now worse than valueless for commercial or other uses.

SIXTH—The increased *desirability* of the *whole building* by its *freedom from Malaria* arising from its previous condition.

The following are a few of the Testimonials from some of the Leading Houses in this City and Elsewhere. The respective cellars are in as perfect condition at this date as at the time letters were written.

Office of Wm. R. Walker & Gould, Architects,
27 Custom House St., Providence, R. I., Dec. 15, 1880.

Mr. T. New, 32 John St., New York City.

Dear Sir :—Yours of the 14th inst. received ; in reply will say that the Water-Tight basement floors in basement of the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., put in by you in the fall of 1875, resist a tide water pressure of 3 feet head. They have been entirely water-tight during the time they have been there, and it gives me pleasure to say entirely satisfactory.

Very truly yours,
WM. R. WALKER, Architect,
Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.

Office of Samuel H. Everett.
Everett's Hotel, March 28, 1879.

Mr. T. New, 32 John St.

Dear Sir :—You ask me if I will give you a testimonial in regard to your Patent Water-proof Cellars that you constructed for me, one at No. 104 Vesey Street, in 1873, and two at Nos. 143 and 144 West Street in 1877.

It will give me great pleasure to say to you, as I do to all who inquire, that all three have been entirely satisfactory since you completed your job, never having leaked a single drop of water. The

Cellars 143 and 144 West Street always contained water (except when temporarily pumped out) prior to the time when you made them dry, were entirely useless, besides being a nuisance, so much as to be complained of by the Board of Health.

The water would stand in them now to the depth of 2½ to 3 feet were it not fenced out by your patent process.

Your cellars have increased the rental value of my stores about $1,600 per annum.

I have just constructed two large ovens in the rear portion of cellar 143 West Street of sufficient capacity to do the baking of my hotel and eating house, to feed from four to five thousand guests daily.

Send whom you please, or as many as you please to inspect or inquire about them, and I will gladly show them, or answer any questions that may be asked. Truly yours,

SAMUEL H. EVERETT.

Minot, Hooper & Co., Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

53 Leonard St., New York, April 4, 1885.

Mr. T. New, 32 John St.

Dear Sir: — In reply to your inquiry of the 3d inst. we are able to say that the water-proof cellar floors that you have at different periods during the past five years placed in the basements of five different buildings in Leonard St., belonging to us or under our charge, have given entire satisfaction.

We should be glad to show them to any one whose cellars need protection against tide or spring water. Yours truly,

MINOT, HOOPER & CO.

New York City, March 27, 1879.

Mr. T. New, 32 John St.

Dear Sir : — The water-proof cellar that you constructed for us in one of our stores at 82 Dey Street, in 1877, by your patent process, has given us complete satisfaction.

You fenced out the water to the depth of 3 feet, giving us as we believe a permanently valuable dry cellar.

Wishing you success in your enterprise of converting waste pest-holes into real valuable property, we are, Yours truly,

S. S. LONG & BRO.

Real Estate Office of H. H. Cammann,

41 Pine St., New York, Jan. 11, 1881.

T. New, Esq.

Dear Sir : — The water-tight cellar which you put in for me in 1878, at No. 92 Wall Street, has given much satisfaction. The basement and street floors which were before damp and unhealthy, are now dry and comfortable. No repairs of any kind have been done to the floor since it was put in.

Yours truly,

H. H. CAMMANN.

James L. Arcularius, Teas, Coffees and Spices.

New York, January 8, 1881.

This is to certify that the cellar of building No. 202 Front Street, this city, which was in a miserable condition, and filled with 2 or 3 feet of tide water and entirely useless, was by Mr. T. New's patent process made perfectly dry and water-tight.

J. L. ARCULARIUS.

New York Refrigerating Warehouse and Produce Commission Merchants in Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Game.

107 Murray St., New York, Dec. 17, 1880.

Mr. T. New, 32 John St., New York.

Dear Sir : — Yours of yesterday at hand. The job you did for us in making our cellar dry in our store, No. 107 Murray Street, in 1879, proves to be an excellent one.

We have now just so much more valuable storage room suitable for any kind of goods.

It will give us pleasure to show any one your work. Respectfully yours,

G. H. SHAFFER & CO., 107 Murray St.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Co.

141 Commercial St., Boston, April 4, 1885.

T. New, Esq., 32 John Street, New York.

Dear Sir : — It gives me pleasure to reply to your inquiry regarding the cellar which you made water-tight for this corporation. The work was done in the Spring of 1882, and although it has a tide-water pressure of some 5 feet, it has never given us any trouble whatever. The cellar — which is 80x160 feet—is as dry and as available for any purpose as any part of the building. Personally having had some experience with wet cellars, and with different methods of keeping the water out, I heartily recommend your system as being the best. Very truly,

J. C. MELVIN, Treasurer.

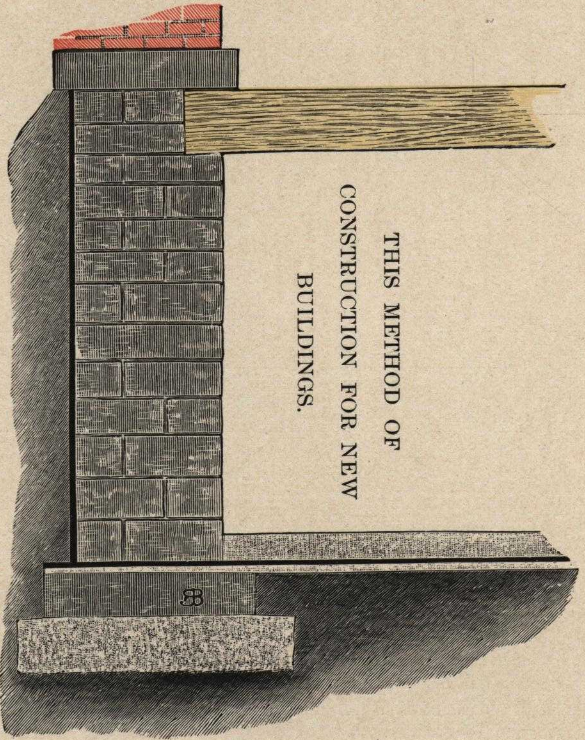
Boston, April 4, 1885.

T. New, Esq.

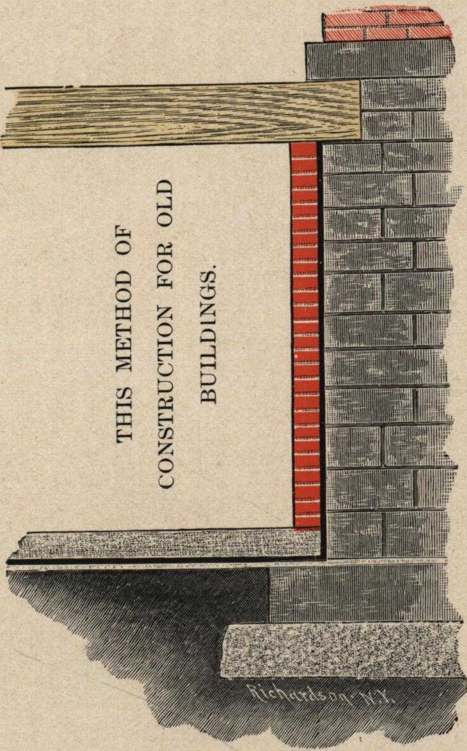
Dear Sir : — This certifies that the water-tight cellar you put in at 304 Federal Street for me, is as tight as a bottle and I am satisfied you gave me a good job. Yours truly,

JESSE TIRRELL & CO., Coal Dealers.

SANITARY CELLARS.



THIS METHOD OF
CONSTRUCTION FOR NEW
BUILDINGS.



THIS METHOD OF
CONSTRUCTION FOR OLD
BUILDINGS.

Specification for T. New's Patent Sanitary Cellar for a Building about to be erected.

When mason has the footings of walls and piers built up to a level four inches below the level of finished cellar floor, and six inches larger on each side than the walls and piers are to be, put on a water-proof damp course across all the footings, composed of four layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented to the footings and to each other with hot Asphaltic Cement, and heavily coated with the same material. When walls are built up to above the level of the ground and trowelled moderately smooth on the outside with cement mortar, continue the water-proofing up the outside of all walls in contact with the earth to the level of the ground, properly connecting the water-proofing with that previously put underneath the walls. When the cellar is ready to concrete, continue the water-proofing over the entire surface (under furnaces if there are any, before they are set) connecting with the water-proofing under walls and piers, making the entire cellar bottom absolutely impervious to dampness or ground atmosphere. Finish floor with four inches of Portland cement concrete, trowelled smooth.

Cellar to be guaranteed damp-proof for the term of five years from date of completion.

Specification for Sanitary Cellar in Buildings already erected.

Prepare the bottom of cellar for a foundation by smoothing over with cement mortar. Next, put down a water-proof lining composed of four layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented to the foundations and together with hot Asphaltic Cement, and coat heavily with the same material. Continue the water-proof lining up on outside of all walls in contact with the earth, to the level of the earth, and protect water-proofing by laying a four inch brick wall in cement mortar against it to the full height

To protect the water-proofing on the bottom and make finished floor, put down four inches of good Portland Cement concrete trowelled smooth.

Cellar to be guaranteed damp proof for the term of five years from date of completion.

SANITARY CELLARS.

By our system the sides and bottom of cellars are hermetically sealed, so that no dampness, sewer gases or exhalations of any kind can possibly find entrance.

The usual cemented cellar is little protection, the cement concrete having from 10 to 20 per cent. of its bulk composed of water when it is laid. As it dries out the space occupied by the water is gradually occupied by air, until the entire concrete is porous and offers little resistance to the passage of air or gases. Impossible as it may seem, it is an easily demonstrated fact, that through the best of concrete when dry, air can be blown readily by the ordinary power of the lungs.

Careful experiments by Marker and Schultze show that even the best of stone walls of buildings allow a large flow of air and gases through them whenever there is a difference of even 10° in temperature between outside and inside of walls.

Prof. C. F. Chandler says "the common method of using concrete for cellar bottoms to keep out ground atmosphere is useless."

From this we see that ordinary walls and concrete bottoms in cellars are useless in preventing passage of dampness and miasmatic gases.

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REFERENCES.

Minot, Hooper & Co., 29, 31, 33, 35 & 49 Leonard St., N. Y.
Bremer, 62 & 64 Leonard St.
Reception Hospital, 16th St., E. R.
S. S. Long & Bro., 82 & 84 Dey St.
J. F. Becker, 15 Fulton St.
J. M. Thorp, 17 South St.
A. M. Arcularius, 201 Front St.
Lorillard Estate, 157 & 159 Water St. and No. 8 Greene St.
James Rusher, 26 Old Slip.
J. Howard Wright, 346 Lexington Ave.
F. M. Peyser, 68 West 47th St.
W. J. Syms, 447 Fifth Ave.
John G. Hyatt, 175 West St.
Francis Pares, 34 Water St.
F. & J. Gerber, 207 Duane St.
126 to 136 Beekman St.
Dorlan & Shaffer, Fulton Market.
A. &. P. Dorlan, Fulton Market.
A. & E. Robbins, Fulton Market.
Columbia Bank, 42d St. & 5th Ave.
Fifth Ave. Bank, 44th St. & 5th Ave.
R. W. Robinson & Sons, 186 Greenwich St.
N. Y. Produce Exchange,
N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
Henry Mangel, Jacob & Frankfort Sts.
Wm. Bostlemann, 102 West St.
Walter Shriver, 1186 Park Avenue.
N. Espenscheid, 442 East 122d St.
Rectory, No. 1 West 53d St.

REFERENCES.

M. Meissner, 48 West 25th St.
H. Goldfrank, 20 East 81st St.
Robert Minturn, 27 West 33d St.
Wm. Collins, 39 & 41 Wooster St.
G. B. Brown, 12 East 24th St.
J. D. Lynch, 129 East 21st St.
S. M. Breeze, 218 Front St.
112 Front St.
W. F. Widmayer, 67 West 82d St.
M. Cothiel, 496 Broome St.
Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Av. & 59th St.
Ruhe & Redling, Chamb's & West Sts.
F. R. Houghton, 40 W. 83d St.
M. Herter, 70th St. & Madison Ave.
Chas. F. Clark, 831 Madison Ave.
Todd & Co., 399 & 401 Eighth St.
Geo. Manley, 18, 20, 22 & 24 Lispenard Street.
C. M. Britton, 16 West 46th St.
J. S. Davidson, 96 & 98 Broad and 35 Bridge St.
J. M. Bruce, 309 West 83d St.
Helena Flint, 109 East 39th St.
Thomas S. Ormiston, 224 West 72d St.
S. Stein, 18 West 72d St.
A. Blumenthal, 20 West 72d St.
E. A. Neresheimer, 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
M. J. Perkins, 2064 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. V. K. Stevenson, 9 East 67th St.
H. L. P. Stokes, 229 Madison Ave.
J. N. A. Griswold, 1 East 34th St.
J. E. Schermerhorn, 25 East 79th St.
A. F. Eno, 1471 Broadway.
P. J. Smith, 139 West 74th St.
James Ayer, 2378 Third Avenue.
Sidney Webster, 245 East 17th St.
J. F. Faxon, 125 to 135 South Street, Boston, Mass.
John Sullivan, Kneeland, Albany & Hudson Sts., Boston.
Estate of Richard Baker, Jr., 97 & 99 South St.
Public School, Blossom St.
J. F. Faxon, Beach & South Sts.
Quincy Market Cold Storage Co., Richmond & Commercial Sts.
Fire Engine House, Charleston.
Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.
N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., Hornelsville, N. Y.

VAULTS AND WALLS.

New's Patent Vault and Wall Coating.

Particular attention is invited to this department, as the advantages to be derived from its use are such as should create a general interest in its application to all buildings erected in future.

By coating the outside walls below the curb level with this material no dampness can come through.

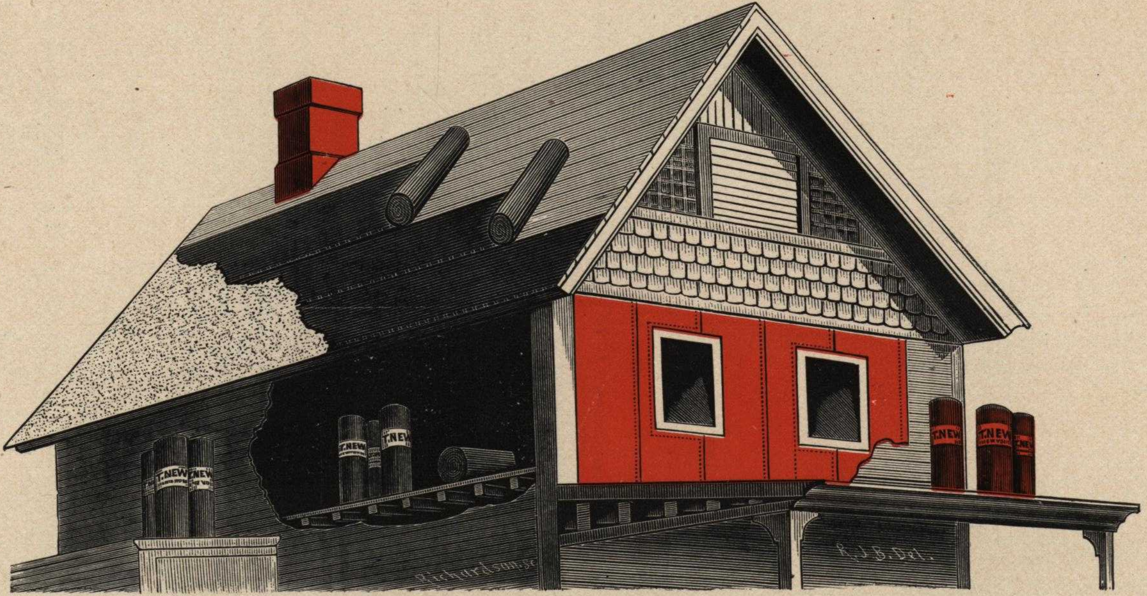
By applying it under the ground floor no dampness can come from below,

By coating *across* the walls, at any required height, any dampness that reaches that point must stop

By Coating the walls and arches of sidewalk vaults, a good dry room, for the storage of any kind of merchandise, is obtained.

It will thus be seen that its general application to the vaults and foundation walls of any building insures the greatest possible benefit, namely, the *health* of the occupants. If its use was as general as its merits warrant, it would not be necessary to enact statutes to prohibit the use, in our large cities, of basement stories as residences.

BUILDING PAPERS FOR SHEATHING AND FLOORS.



BUILDING PAPERS.

At our Paper Mill located at 20th Street and Avenue B, this City, we manufacture all kinds of Building Papers, such as deadening and deafening Felts to be used between floors and on walls, Rosin Sized Sheathing, all weights of Tarred Paper, etc.